

SCHOOL CHOICE SURVEY IN THE STATE



School Choice for Oregon:

Many agree with the concept. Some disagree. And some simply want more information. As the public debate continues to grow louder about how best to provide a quality education to all Oregon children, it is critical to know the facts and to have a good understanding of public opinion.

This statistically representative poll of 1,200 likely Oregon voters measures public opinion on a range of K-12 education issues including school choice.

Oregon's Opinion on K-12 Education and School Choice

Prepared by:
Paul DiPerna

The Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice

January 2009

This poll released jointly by the Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice, Cascade Policy Institute, American Legislative Exchange Council, Black Alliance for Educational Options, Children's Scholarship Fund-Portland, Hispanic Council for Reform and Educational Options, Northwest Professional Educators, and Oregon Education Tax Credit Coalition

A MESSAGE FROM THE FRIEDMAN FOUNDATION:

COMMITMENT TO METHODS & TRANSPARENCY

The Friedman Foundation is committed to research that adheres to high scientific standards. Matters of methodology and transparency are taken seriously.

All individuals have opinions, and many organizations (like our own) have philosophical or mission orientations. Scientific methods, if designed well and followed closely, should neutralize these opinions and orientations. Research rules and methods minimize bias. We believe rigorous procedural rules of science prevent a researcher's motives, and an organization's particular orientation, from pre-determining results.

If research adheres to scientific standards, its findings can be relied upon no matter who has conducted it. If rules and methods are neither specified nor followed, then the biases of the researcher or an organization may become relevant, because a lack of rigor opens the door for those biases to affect the results.

We are committed to sound research and to provide quality information in a transparent and efficient manner. We welcome any and all questions related to our methodology and work.

Oregon's Opinion on K-12 Education and School Choice

Prepared by:

Paul DiPerna

The Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice

Poll conducted by:

Strategic Vision

January 2009

About the Author

Paul DiPerna (paul@friedmanfoundation.org) is director of partner services for the Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice, an organization dedicated to educating the public on the issue of school choice. He joined the Friedman Foundation in September 2006. DiPerna directs the organization's state polling series and leads grantmaking and direct service activities in a dozen states. He previously served as assistant director for the Brown Center on Education Policy at the Brookings Institution, working there for more than six years. DiPerna was a research analyst for the first five issues of the Brown Center Report on American Education (2000-2004), and managed the activities of the National Working Commission on Choice in K-12 Education (2001-2005).

DiPerna takes a special interest in Internet activity, particularly in terms of discovering and coordinating information, mobilizing people, building social networks, improving organization and management, and amplifying messages. He has presented research at the American Sociological Association annual conference, and has published articles in *Education Next*, *First Monday*, the *Washington Examiner*, and the *Journal of Information Technology Impact*. DiPerna recently authored a chapter in the *Handbook of Research on Web Log Analysis*, published by Idea Group Publishing.

About Strategic Vision



Strategic Vision is an Atlanta-headquartered public relations and public affairs agency with a division that specializes in polling. The public affairs team is knowledgeable about politics, issues, and current events throughout the nation. Strategic Vision operates nationally, and its polls have been used by MSNBC, FOX News Channel, *Newsweek*, Bloomberg News, *Time Magazine*, BBC, ABC News, Scripps Howard, the *Washington Times*, and *USA Today*. The company's polls have been cited as some of the most accurate by National Journal's Hotline and Survey USA.

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Executive Summary

This scientifically representative poll of 1,200 likely Oregon voters measures public opinion on a wide range of K-12 education issues. The underlying theme of the Friedman Foundation's *Survey in the State* series is to measure voter attitudes toward public institutions, leaders, innovative ideas, and the state's K-12 education system.

Engaged citizens have shared with us their views about "school choice" in the form of school vouchers, tax-credit scholarships, charter schools and virtual schools. Oregon is the eighth state to be surveyed in the last twelve months.

Several core findings emerge from this polling project. First, Oregon voters indicate a wide disconnect between their schooling preferences and actual school enrollments. Forty-four percent of Oregon parents said they would like to send their child to a private school; however in reality, approximately 7 percent of Oregon's K-12 students attend private schools. Twenty-four percent of Oregon parents said they would like to send their child to a charter school. According to the Center for Education Reform, 81 charter schools serve 13,161 students in Oregon. This charter school enrollment represents approximately a 2 percent share of the state's estimated K-12 student population. Thirteen percent of Oregon parents said they would choose a regular public school for their child. Approximately 91 percent of Oregon's K-12 students attend regular public schools.¹ As we survey one state to the next, we continue to see this stark implication that states do not have sufficient school choice systems in place to match parents' schooling preferences.

Second, there is considerable popular support for a range of K-12 education reforms, including school choice and teacher merit pay systems. Evidence suggests Oregon voters favor public policies that inject more access, customization, and teacher rewards in the state's K-12 universe. Voters favor school vouchers (63 percent), charter schools (70 percent), virtual schools (51 percent), tax-credit scholarships (51 percent), and a teacher merit pay system (58 percent). These findings are consistent across such demographics as geographic location, household income level, race/ethnicity, political ideology, religion, among others.

A total of 1,200 phone interviews were conducted by Strategic Vision between September 12 and 14, 2008. The margin of error for the full sample of likely voters is ± 3 percentage points; the margin of error is higher when considering the number of respondents for a given demographic subgroup.

Key findings include:

- **School choice is not a partisan issue among Oregon's likely voters.** Responses to many questions indicate general agreement among Democrats (D), Republicans (R), and Independents (I). There is potential in Oregon to set aside party differences and work together on systemic reforms. Voters who identify themselves differently in terms of political affiliation are likely to share common views on school choice policies. High levels of support exist for **school vouchers** (D: 65 percent | R: 60 percent | I: 61 percent), **tax-credit scholarships** (D: 50 percent | R: 54 percent | I: 47 percent), **charter schools** (D: 69 percent | R: 70 percent | I: 73 percent), and **personal-use tax credits and deductions for education expenses** (D: 53 percent | R: 57 percent | I: 60 percent).
- **Less than a third of Oregon voters (31 percent) rate Oregon's public school system as "good" or "excellent."** This indication of lukewarm support is part of a state-level trend. Recent state polls using the same question indicate similar satisfaction levels with state public school systems

- **Oregonians are content with current levels of public school funding.** Nearly three out of four (70 percent) say Oregon's level of public school funding is either "about right" or "too high." At least 67 percent of the poll's respondents underestimate the actual per-pupil funding in Oregon public schools (\$9,666 as of 2006). The previously mentioned 70 percent statistic is likely a conservative estimate.
- **Nearly three out of five voters support a merit pay system for teachers, and one that is based on "measurable outcomes."** Fifty-eight percent of respondents said they would favor "financially rewarding teachers whose students make more academic progress... when compared to similar students taught by other teachers." This feeling is shared across political ideologies (D: 54 percent | R: 62 percent | I: 58 percent).
- **Voters say accountability, poor student discipline, and school safety issues are major challenges for Oregon's public school system.** When asked, "What do you see as the biggest challenge confronting Oregon's public school system," sixty-four percent of respondents focus on these three issue areas.
- **A vast majority of Oregonians (87 percent) would prefer choosing a school for their child among options that include private schools, charter schools, virtual schools, and homeschooling.** Alternatives to regular public schools appear very desirable. This high figure is consistent with what we have learned from previous state polls asking the same question, most recently in Montana (90 percent), Maryland (82 percent), Oklahoma (83 percent), Idaho (88 percent), and Tennessee (85 percent).
- **Oregon voters value private schools.** When asked "what type of school would you select in order to obtain the best education for your child," 44 percent of respondents selected private schools. This finding is consistent with other recent state polls: Montana (38 percent), Maryland (45 percent), Oklahoma (41 percent), Idaho (39 percent), and Tennessee (37 percent).
- **Oregonians indicate a preference for new school models like charter schools and virtual schools.** Survey results show 70 percent of voters are favorable to charter schools, and 51 percent are favorable to virtual schools. Both of these findings remain consistently high across family income groups.
- **About half of Oregonians favor a tax-credit scholarship system.** When asked if a proposal were to be made in Oregon to create a tax-credit scholarship system, 51 percent of respondents say they favor a scholarship system funded by individual and business charitable donations. Respondents whose family household incomes are less than \$25,000 registered solid support (56 percent) for creating such a system.
- **Oregon voters are more likely to vote for a state representative, state senator, or governor who supports a tax-credit scholarship system.** Voters say they would be more likely to vote for a governor or legislator who supports tax-credit scholarships, with 19 percent saying "more likely" versus 12 percent saying "less likely."
- **Oregon registers the highest support for school vouchers in our state polling series—63 percent** of voters say they are favorable toward a school voucher approach for allowing families to pay for the school where they choose to send their child. This high level of support is greater than the favorable proportions in other state polls: Montana (54 percent), Maryland (42 percent), Oklahoma (53 percent), Idaho (60 percent), Tennessee (44 percent), Nevada (54 percent), and Illinois (51 percent).

¹ Oregon public school and private school enrollments obtained using the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Private School Universe Survey (PSS) table-building tools found on the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) website: <http://nces.ed.gov>; Oregon's charter school information obtained on the Center for Education Reform's website: <http://www.edreform.com>.

Methodology

This survey provides a valid representation of the views of likely voters in Oregon. A total of 1,200 completed interviews were obtained. This provides statistical significance and probability that is sufficient for decision-making purposes. The statistical margin of error at the conventional 95 percent confidence level is ± 3 percentage points.

Strategic Vision conducted live phone interviews using a random sample of registered Oregon voters from its call center. Random Digit Dial samples were produced by Survey Sampling International (SSI) using a sampling frame that includes all active telephone area codes and exchanges in the United States.

SSI starts with a database of all listed telephone numbers, updated on a four- to six-week rolling basis, 25 percent of listings at a time. All active blocks—contiguous groups of 100 phone numbers for which more than one residential number is listed—are added to this database. Blocks and exchanges that include only listed business numbers are excluded.

Strategic Vision's callers conducted all phone interviews from September 12 to 14, 2008. A total of 7,536 calls were made in Oregon. Of these calls 936 were disconnected, non-residential, or non-answers; 3,876 were refusals; 880 did not qualify as likely voters; 644 did not complete the survey.

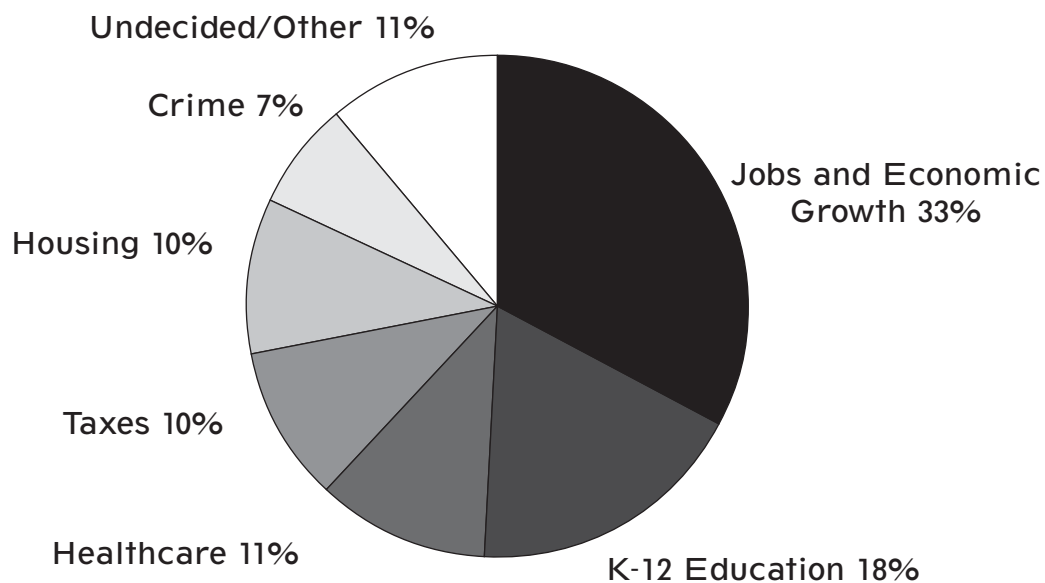
A set of screening questions were used to determine past voting behavior and likely voting in 2008. Respondents were asked whether they had voted in the 2006 election and were planning to vote in the next election in 2008. Respondents who satisfied both these criteria were classified as "likely voters" and were included in the survey. Respondents who either did not vote in 2006 or were not likely to vote in the next election were not included.

The author of this report takes sole responsibility for any errors or misrepresentations.

Findings

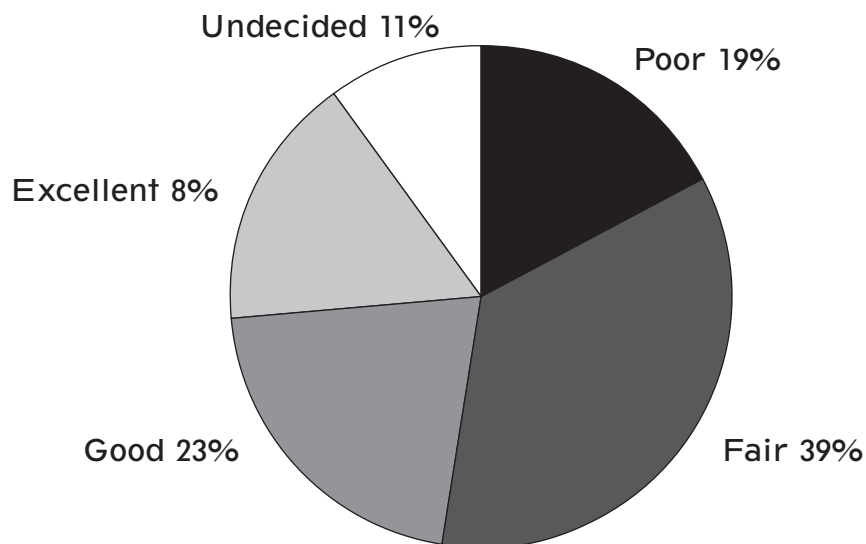
The following are the results of the survey.

1. I am going to name several issues facing the State of Oregon, and I would like you to select the one that is most important to you? _____



The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

2. How would you rate Oregon's public school system? _____



Demographic Perspectives

K-12 PARENTS (n=996)

44% prefer private schools

13% prefer regular public schools

14% prefer homeschooling

69% are familiar with charter schools; 70% favor charter schools

36% are familiar with virtual schools; 51% favor virtual schools

57% favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses

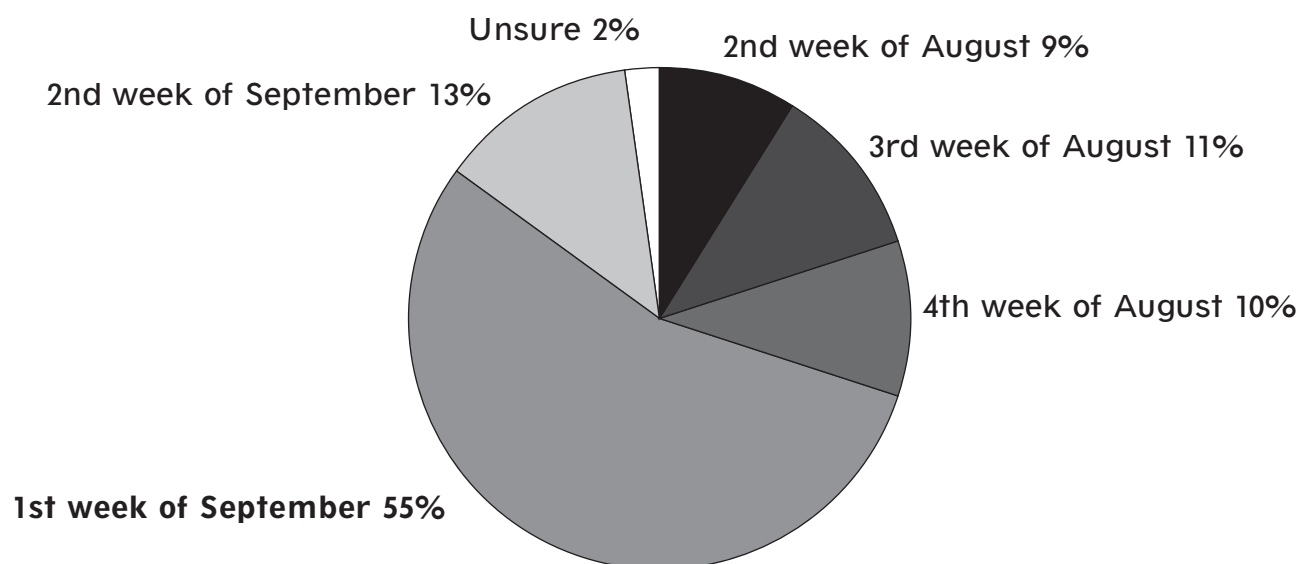
51% favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships

51% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

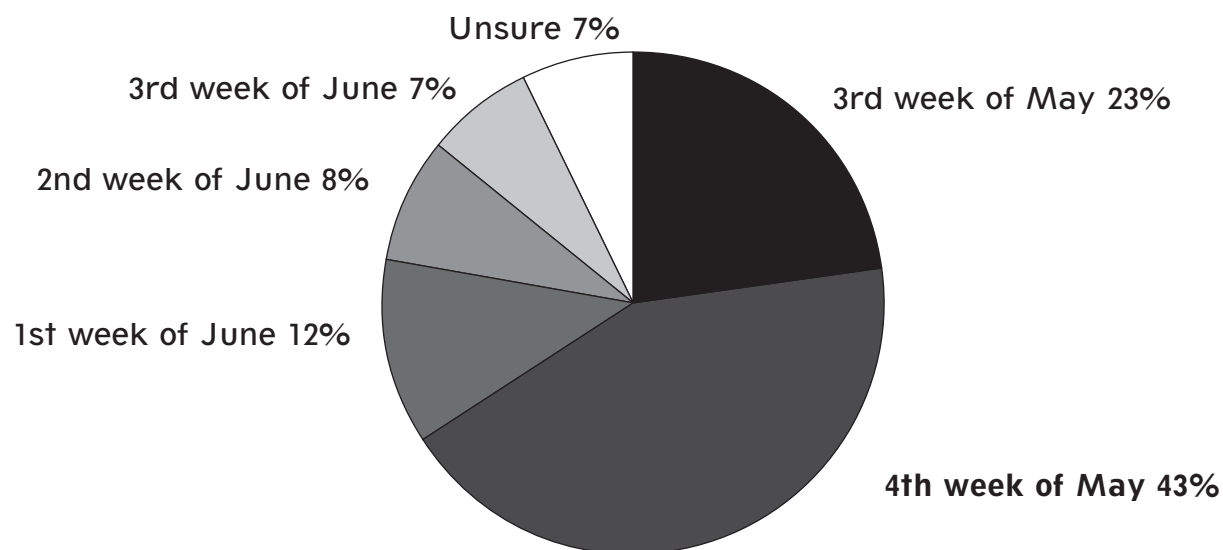
51% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

70% are familiar with school vouchers; 63% favor school vouchers

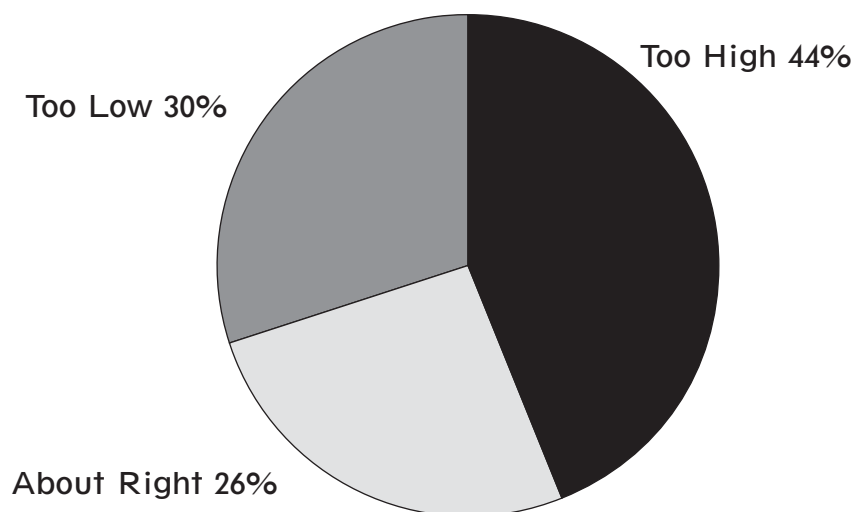
3. When do you think the school calendar year should start?



4. When do you think the school calendar year should finish? _____



5. Do you believe that public school funding in Oregon is at a level that is: _____



Demographic Perspectives

PORTLAND METRO AREA (n=518)

43% prefer private schools

13% prefer regular public schools

13% prefer homeschooling

66% are familiar with charter schools; 71% favor charter schools

36% are familiar with virtual schools; 51% favor virtual schools

57% favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses

51% favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships

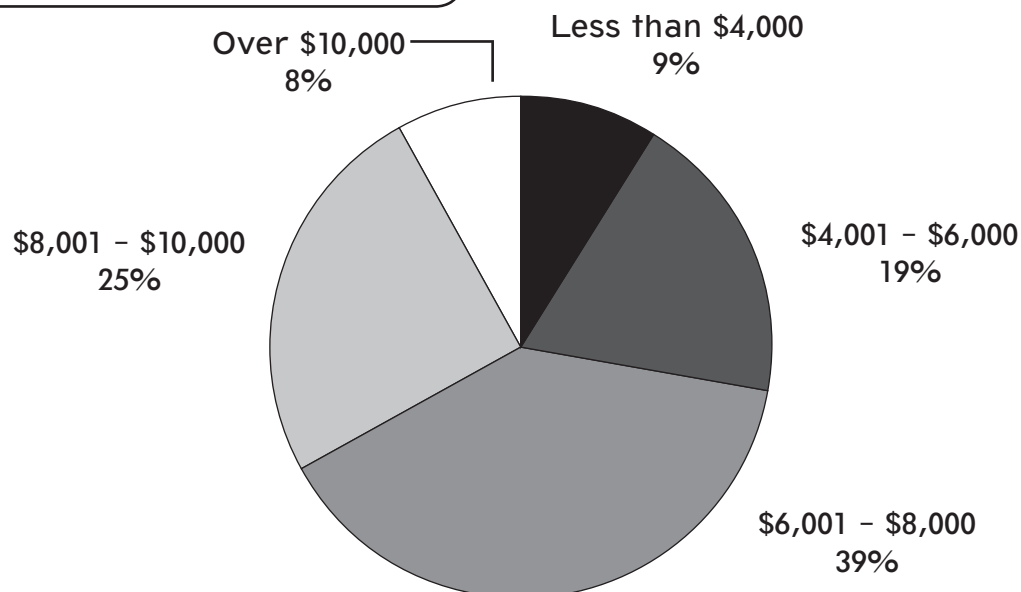
48% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

52% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

71% are familiar with school vouchers; 67% favor school vouchers

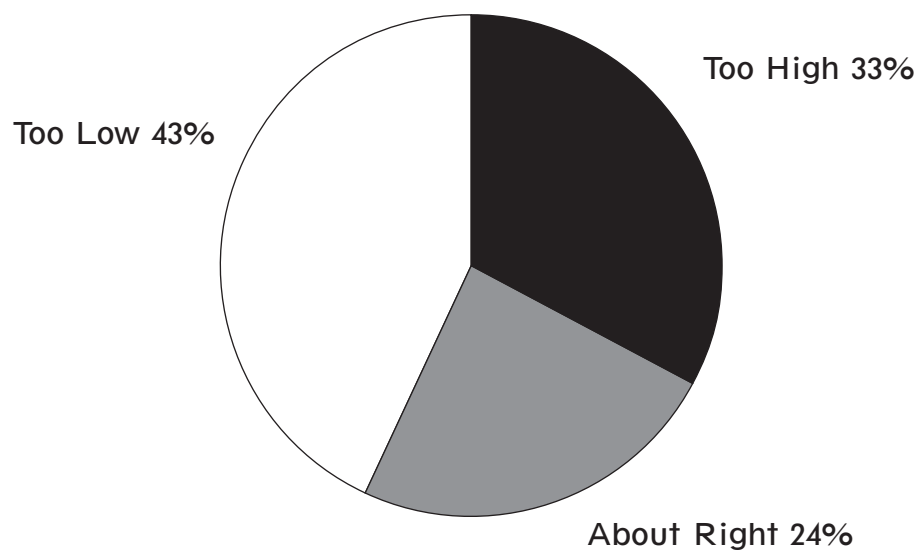
6. Approximately how much do you think is currently spent on each student in Oregon's public schools?
Your estimate will represent the combined expenditures of local, state, and federal governments.

Actual 2006 school year figure: \$9,666*



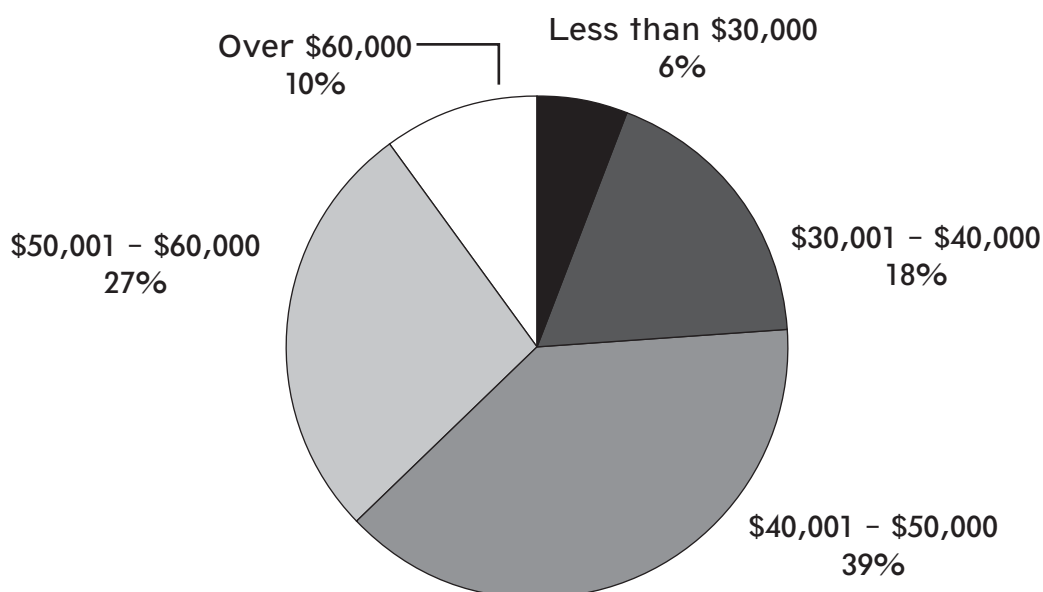
*National Center for Education Statistics, "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2005-06," published April 2008. Calculated by dividing Oregon's total expenditures (Table 8) by Oregon's fall 2005 student membership (Table 3).

7. Do you believe that the average salary for Oregon public school teachers is: _____



8. Approximately how much do you think is the average salary for Oregon's public school teachers? _____

Actual 2006 school year figure: \$48,981*



*National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics 2007, published March 2008.

Demographic Perspectives

WILLAMETTE VALLEY (n=283)

45% prefer private schools

13% prefer regular public schools

17% prefer homeschooling

70% are familiar with charter schools; 66% favor charter schools

35% are familiar with virtual schools; 49% favor virtual schools

56% favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses

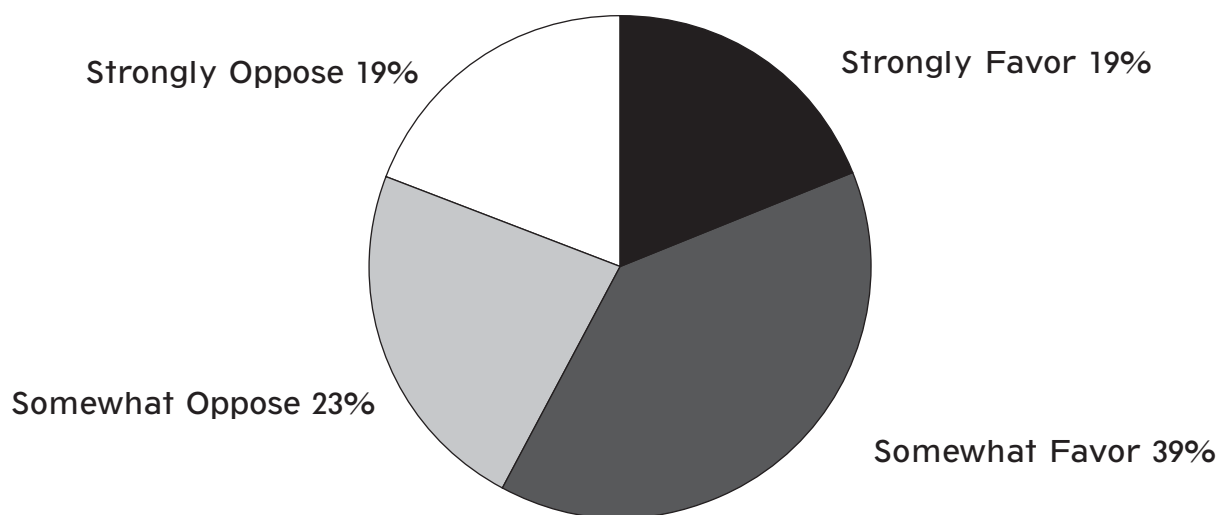
48% favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships

53% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

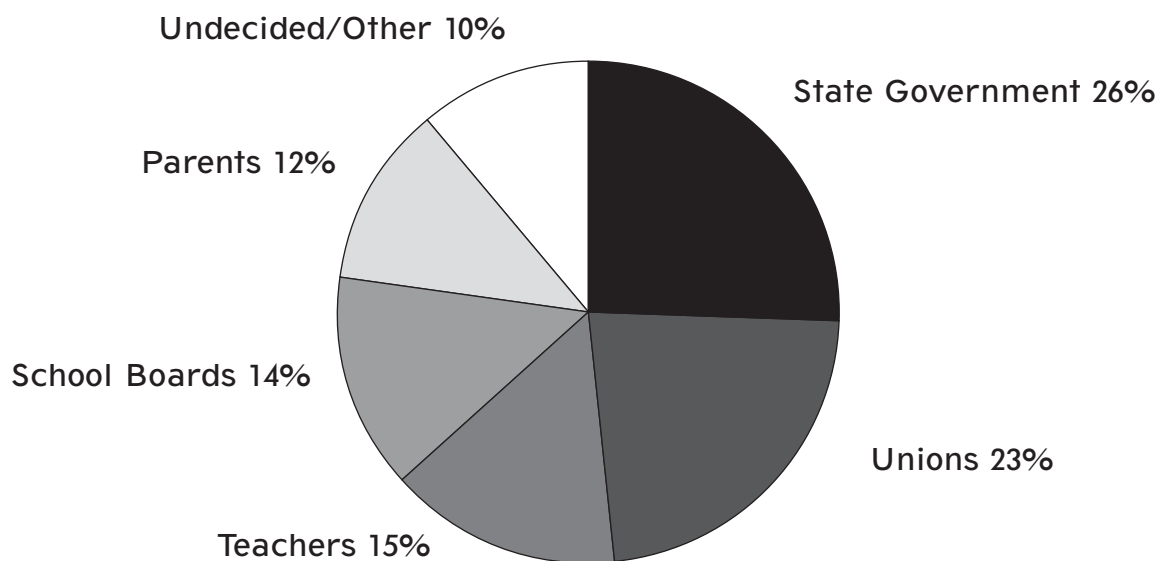
54% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

68% are familiar with school vouchers; 61% favor school vouchers

9. How much would you favor or oppose financially rewarding teachers whose students make more academic progress—in terms of measurable outcomes—when compared to similar students taught by other teachers? _____

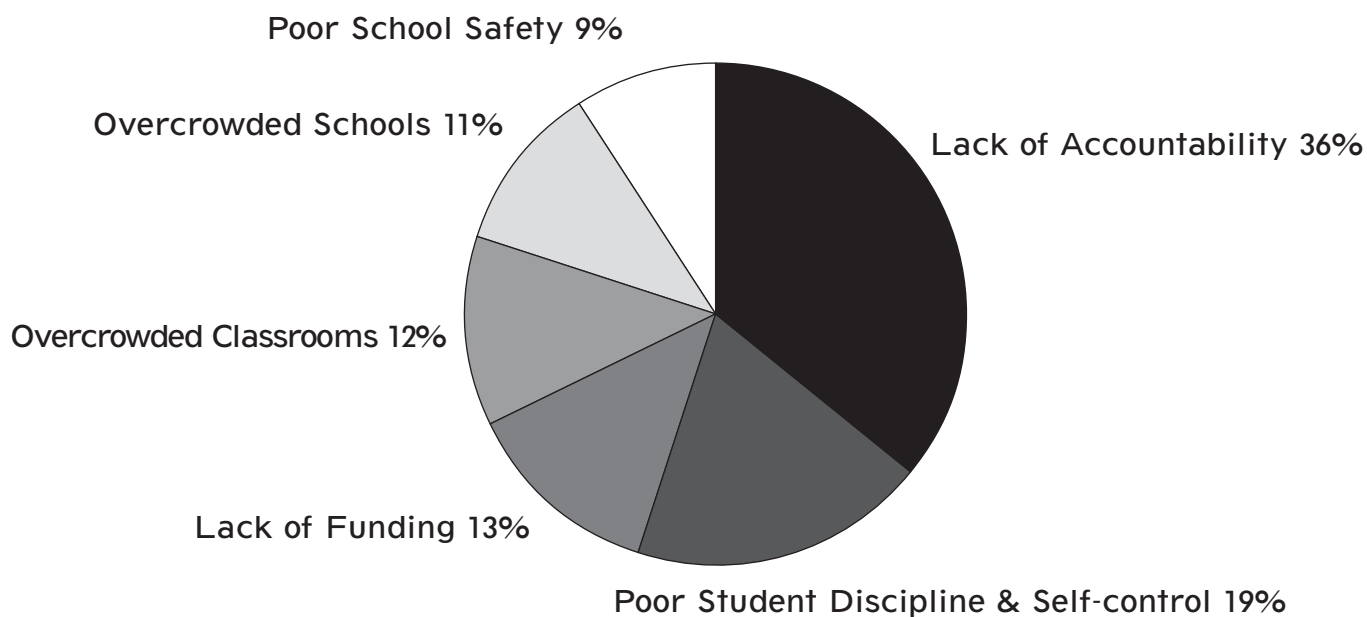


10. Who has the greatest influence on Oregon's public school system? _____



The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

11. What do you see as the biggest challenge confronting Oregon's public school system? _____



The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

Demographic Perspectives

SOUTHERN OREGON/SOUTH COAST (n=188)

50% prefer private schools

10% prefer regular public schools

13% prefer homeschooling

67% are familiar with charter schools; 73% favor charter schools

36% are familiar with virtual schools; 50% favor virtual schools

55% favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses

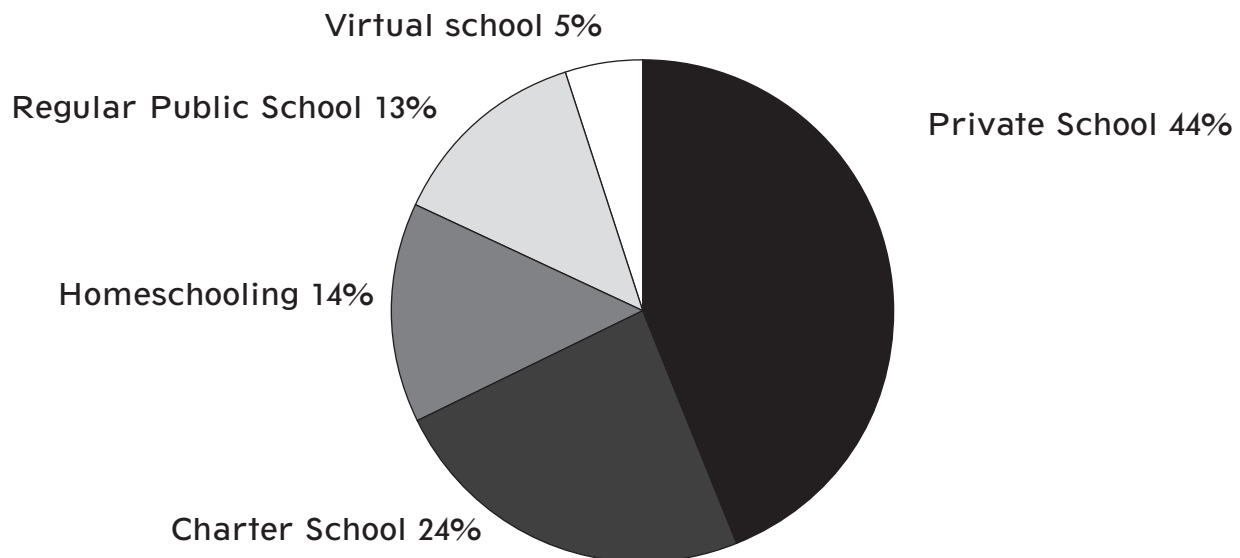
54% favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships

52% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

51% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

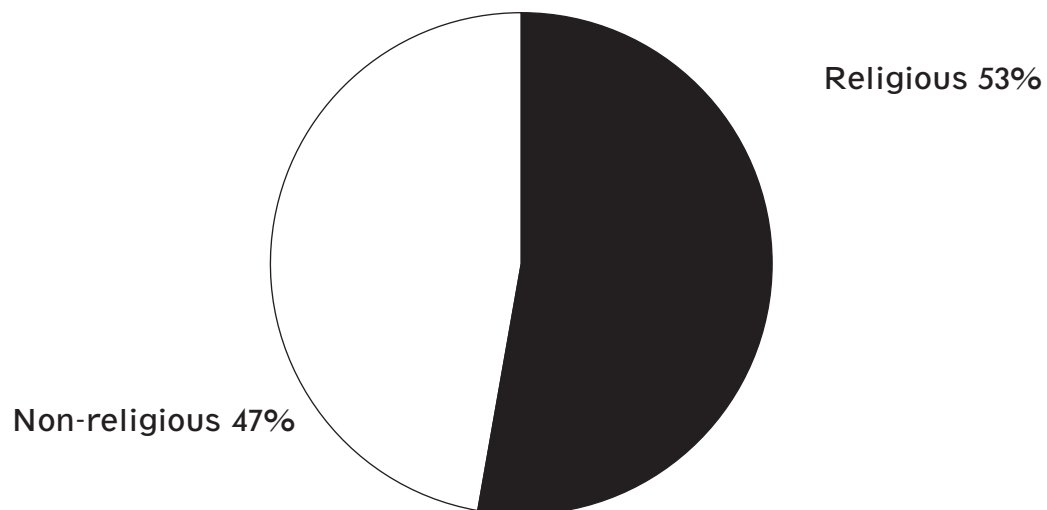
66% are familiar with school vouchers; 61% favor school vouchers

12. If it were your decision and you could select any type of school, what type of school would you select in order to obtain the best education for your child? _____



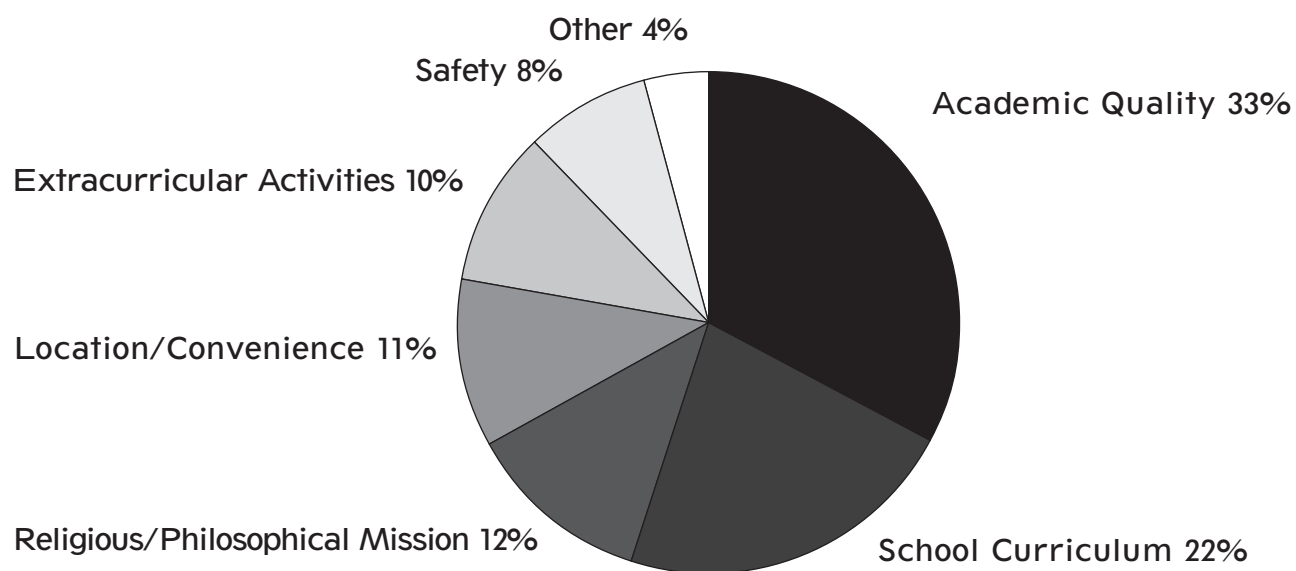
The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

13. [If "Private School" from Question 12] Please specify the type of Private School. _____



The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

14. Why would you select [answer from question 12] for your child? _____



The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

Demographic Perspectives

CENTRAL OREGON/GORGE (n=121)

45% prefer private schools

14% prefer regular public schools

12% prefer homeschooling

70% are familiar with charter schools; 68% favor charter schools

40% are familiar with virtual schools; 57% favor virtual schools

57% favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses

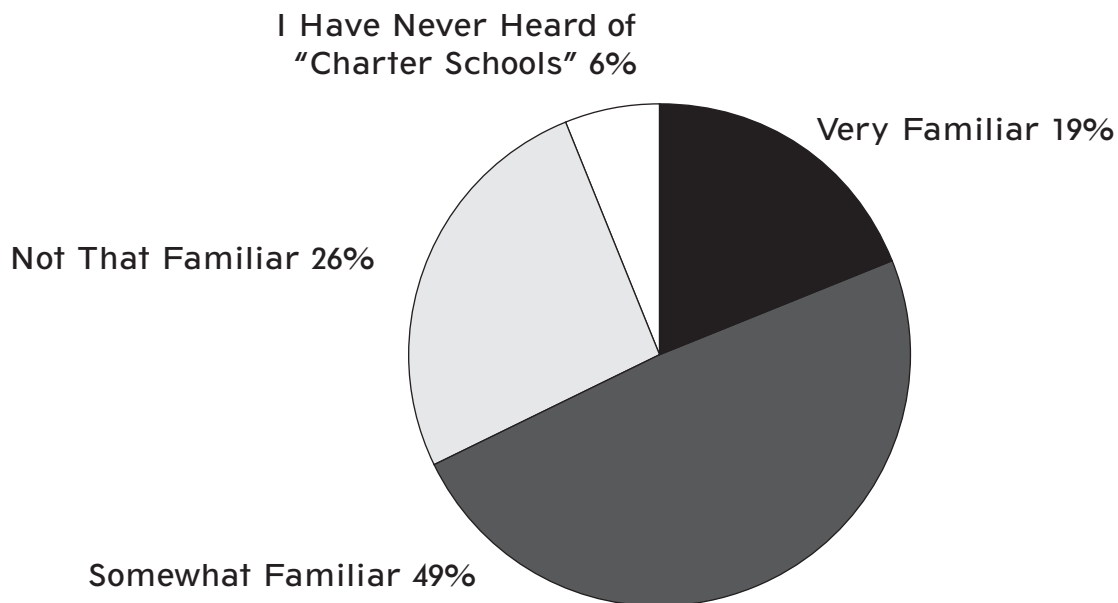
53% favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships

65% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

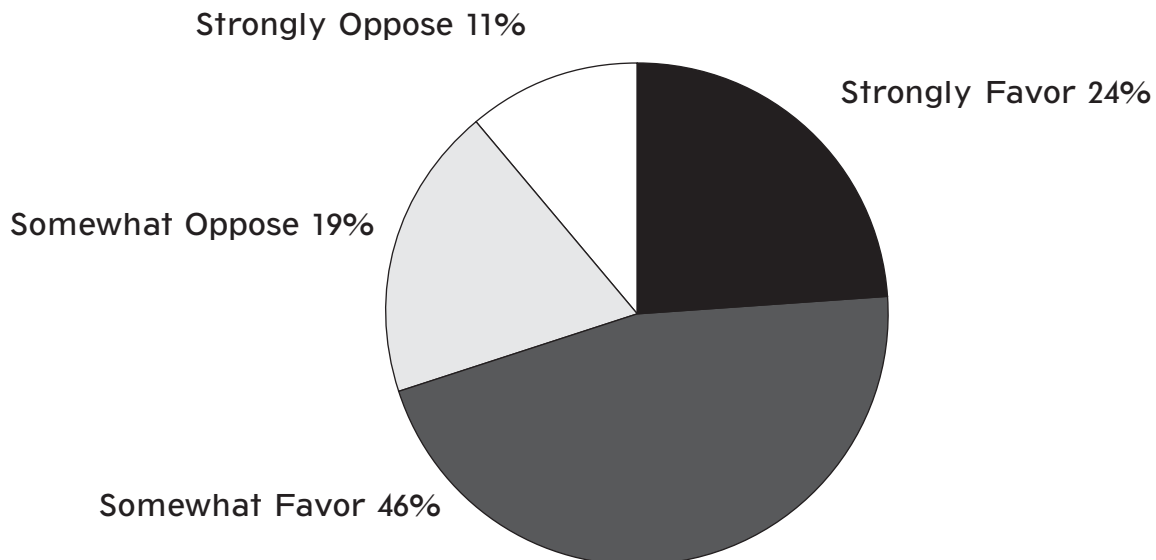
44% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

65% are familiar with school vouchers; 51% favor school vouchers

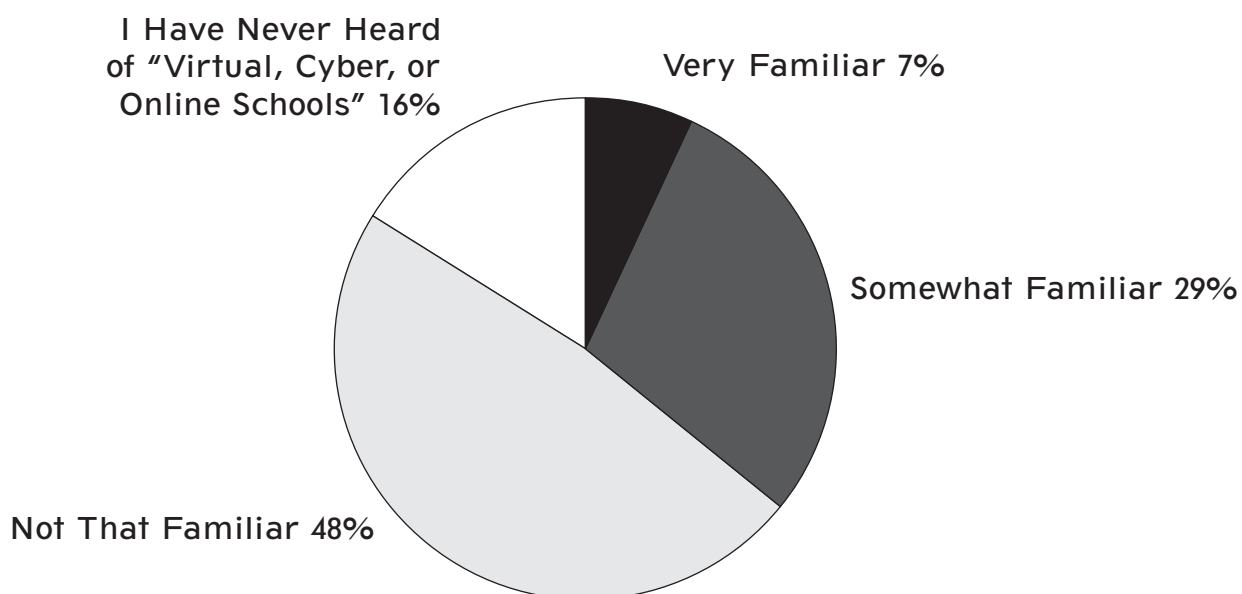
15. How familiar are you with charter schools in K-12 education? _____



16. Charter schools are public schools that have more control over their own budget, staff, and curriculum, and are free from many existing public school regulations. In general, do you favor or oppose this idea?



17. How familiar are you with "virtual schools" in K-12 education? These schools are sometimes called "cyber schools" and "online schools".



Demographic Perspectives

DEMOCRATS (n=516)

46% prefer private schools

14% prefer regular public schools

12% prefer homeschooling

69% are familiar with charter schools; 69% favor charter schools

35% are familiar with virtual schools; 50% favor virtual schools

53% favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses

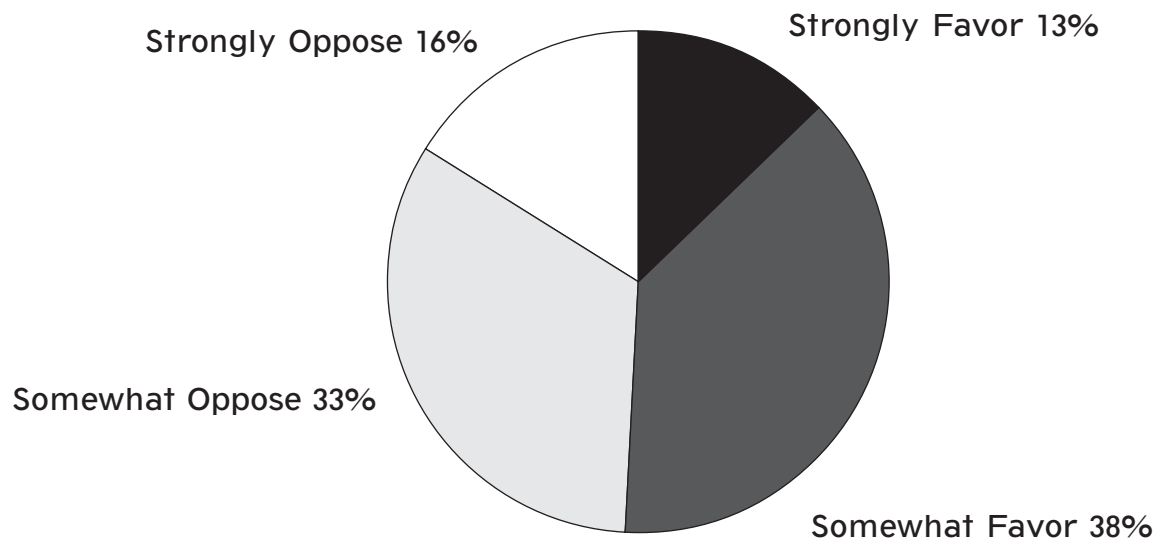
50% favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships

53% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

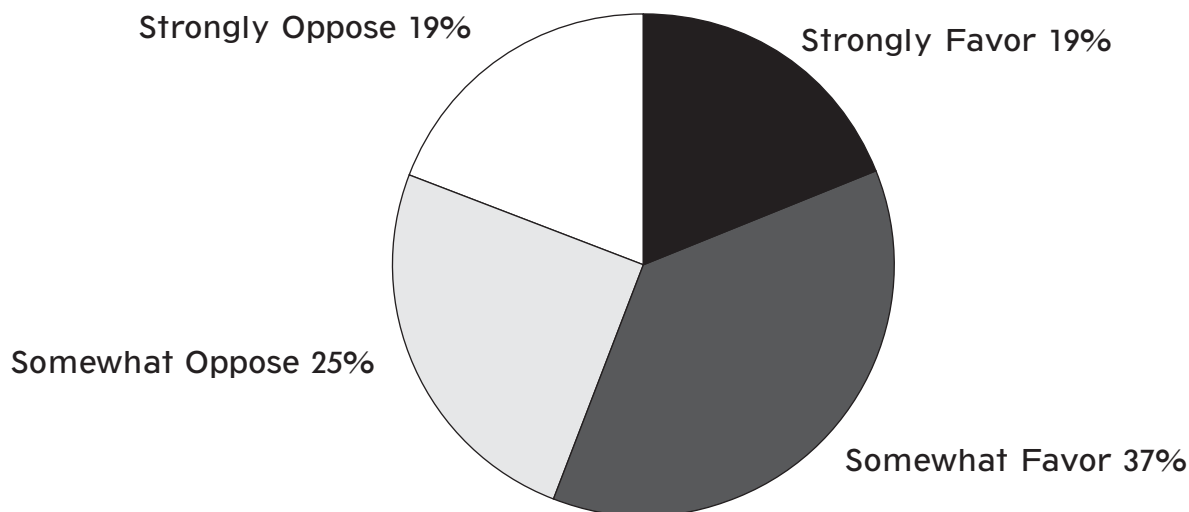
51% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

68% are familiar with school vouchers; 65% favor school vouchers

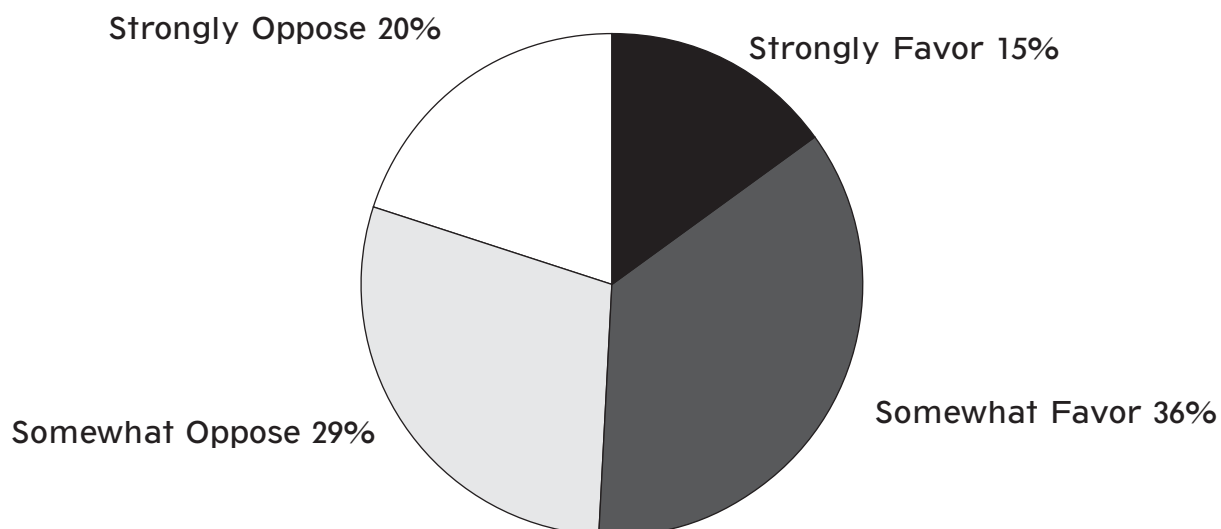
18. Virtual schools can be public or private schools that allow elementary, middle, and high school students to work with their curriculum and teachers over the Internet, rather than a traditional classroom. In general, do you favor or oppose this kind of idea? _____



19. In some states, parents receive a tax credit or tax deduction from state income taxes for approved educational expenses. This may include private school tuition as well as books, supplies, computers, tutors and transportation. Would you favor or oppose this plan to be a part of the Oregon tax code?



20. Some states give tax credits to individuals and businesses if they contribute money to nonprofit organizations that distribute private school scholarships. This policy supports a "tax-credit scholarship system." If a proposal were made in Oregon to create such a system, would you favor or oppose such a plan?



Demographic Perspectives

INDEPENDENTS (n=240)

46% prefer private schools

11% prefer regular public schools

14% prefer homeschooling

65% are familiar with charter schools; 73% favor charter schools

40% are familiar with virtual schools; 50% favor virtual schools

60% favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses

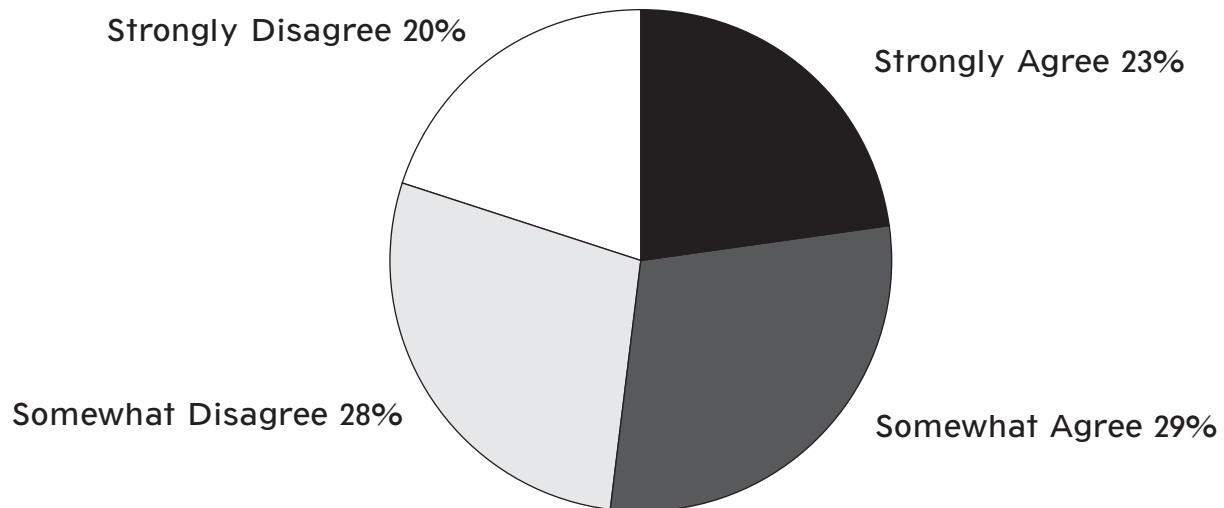
47% favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships

50% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

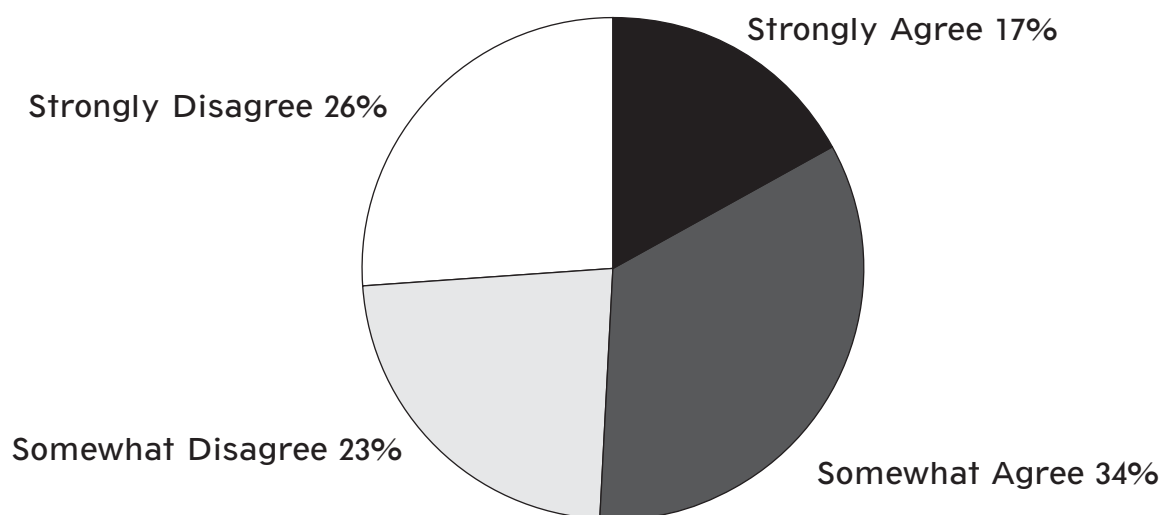
51% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

75% are familiar with school vouchers; 61% favor school vouchers

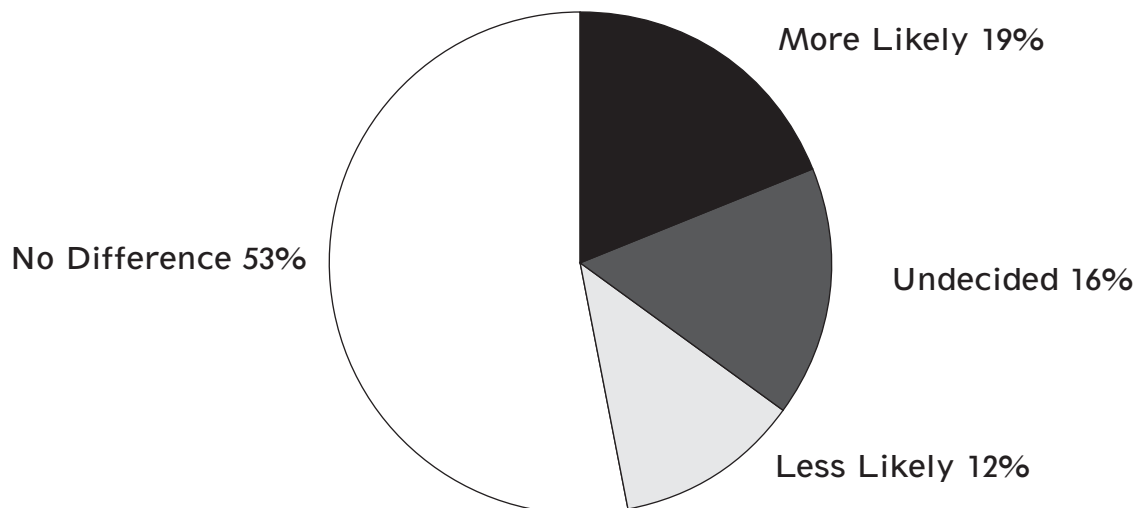
21. Some people believe that tax-credit scholarships should be available to all families, regardless of income and special needs. Do you agree or disagree with that statement? _____



22. Some people believe that tax-credit scholarships should only be available to students based on financial need. Do you agree or disagree with that statement? _____



23. Thinking ahead to the next election, when a candidate for Governor, State Senator or Representative supports tax-credit scholarships, would that make you more likely to vote for them, less likely to vote for them, or make no difference whatsoever in your selection of candidates? _____



Demographic Perspectives**REPUBLICANS (n=396)**

42% prefer private schools

13% prefer regular public schools

15% prefer homeschooling

70% are familiar with charter schools; 70% favor charter schools

35% are familiar with virtual schools; 53% favor virtual schools

57% favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses

54% favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships

52% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

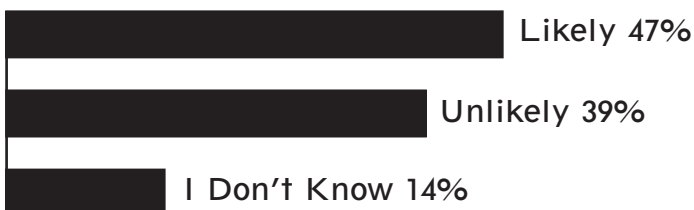
52% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

69% are familiar with school vouchers; 60% favor school vouchers

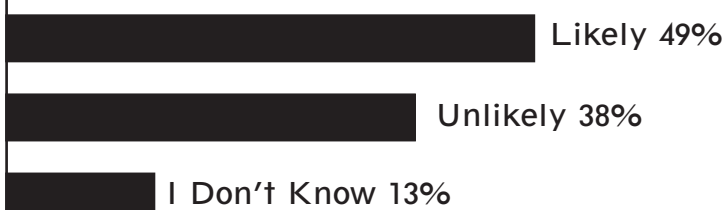
Forecasting Questions

"In this section, I would like to know if you think the following statements are likely or unlikely to happen if a tax-credit scholarship system is implemented in Oregon. If you are unsure, feel free to say I don't know." *(rotate questions 24 - 31 to avoid bias)*

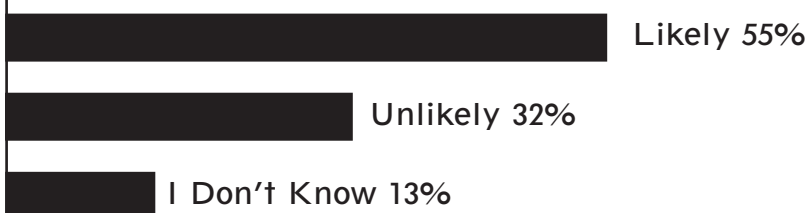
24. Parents will have more options.



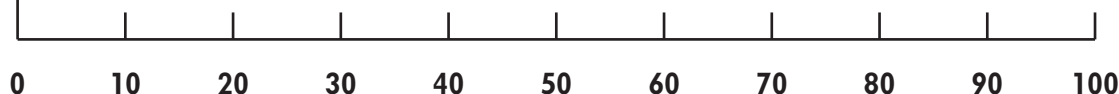
25. Parents will need better information for decisions.



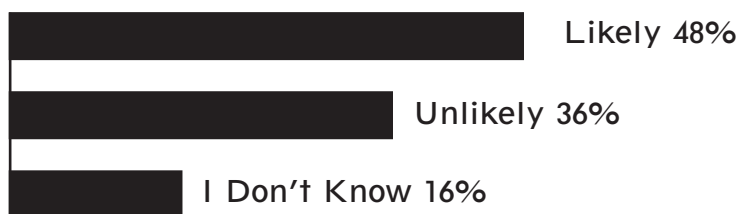
26. Public schools and private schools will compete for students.



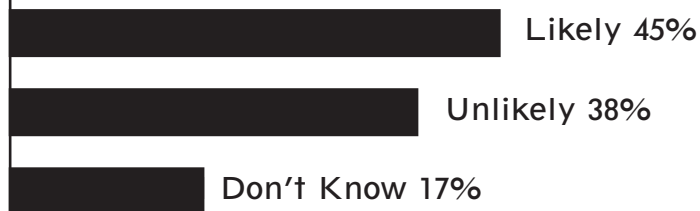
27. Private schools will not be accountable.



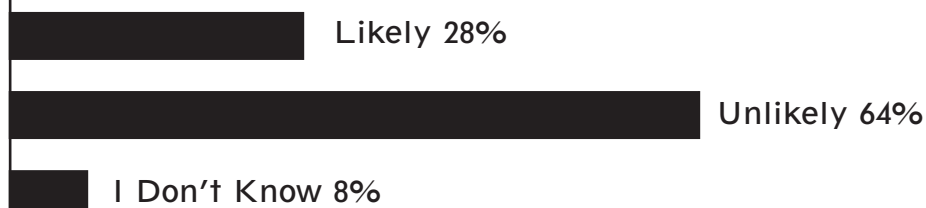
28. Parents will have more power.



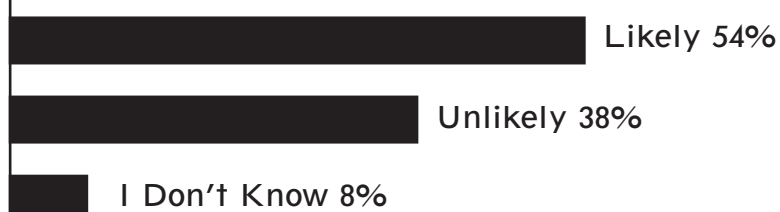
29. There will be less overcrowding in public schools.



30. Public schools will close.

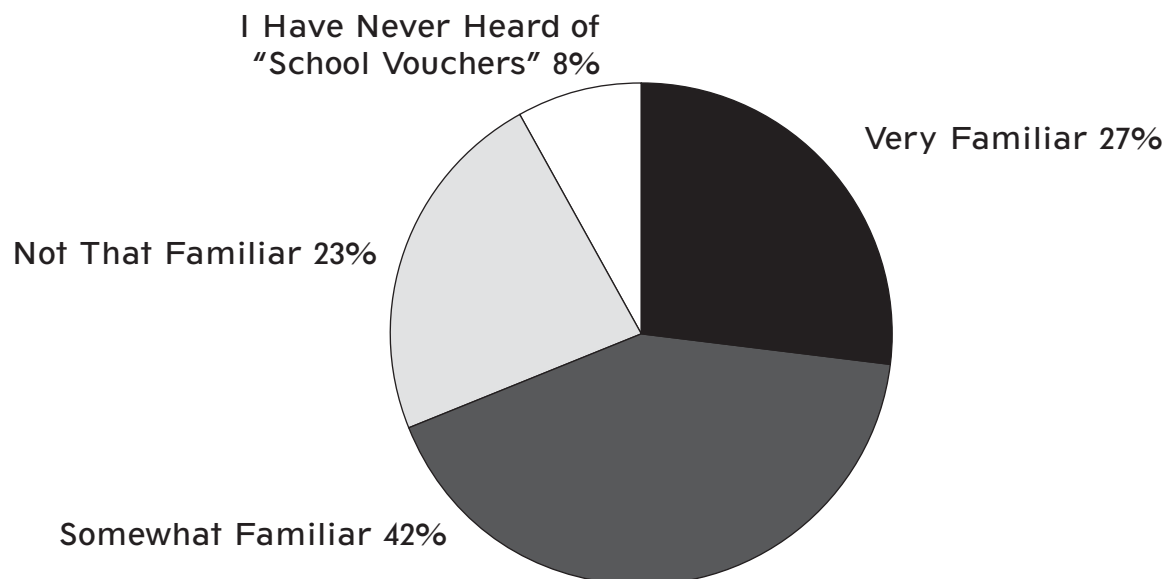


31. Public schools and private schools will have incentives to improve.



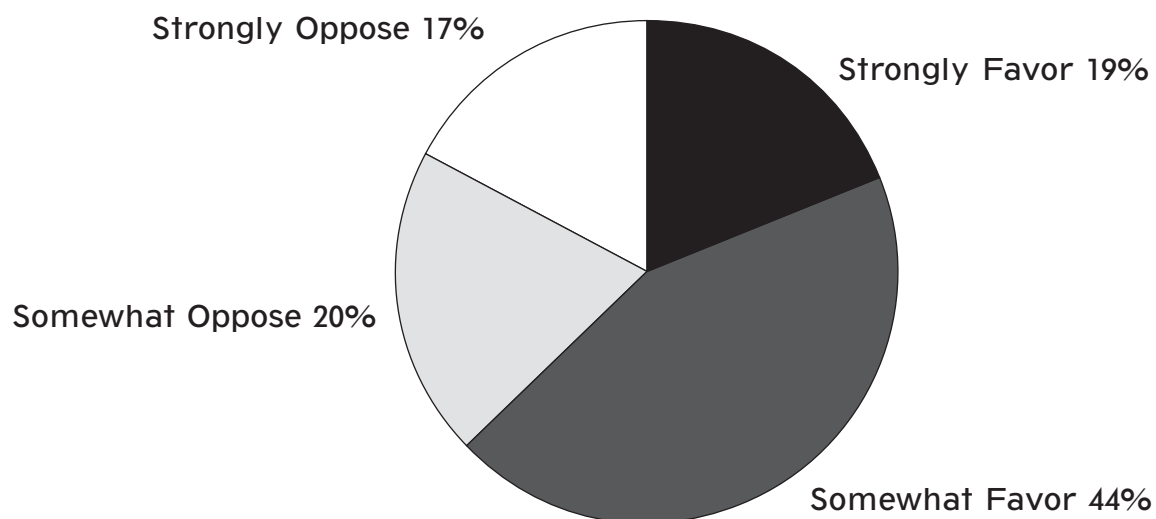
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

32. How familiar are you with "school vouchers" in K-12 education? _____



33. School vouchers allow parents the option of sending their children to the school of their choice, whether that school is public or private, including both religious and non-religious schools.

If this approach were adopted, tax dollars currently allocated to a school district would be allocated to parents in the form of a "school voucher" to help pay tuition for the school where they choose to send their children. In general, do you favor or oppose this idea? _____



Race/Ethnicity Identification

(expressed by percentage of respondents)

	African American (n=24)	Asian (n=36)	Hispanic (n=120)	Native American (n=24)	White (n=972)
Prefer private schools	62	56	37	33	44
Prefer regular public schools	12	8	20	12	12
Prefer homeschooling	12	14	12	29	14
Familiar with charter schools	71	53	73	75	68
Favor charter schools	67	72	74	42	70
Familiar with virtual schools	33	25	36	46	36
Favor virtual schools	67	64	33	21	51
Favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses	58	64	55	54	56
Favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships	50	44	48	58	52
Agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships	38	61	53	71	51
Agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships	42	39	57	33	51
Familiar with school vouchers	63	58	76	71	69
Favor school vouchers	67	64	63	50	63

Religious Identification

(expressed by percentage of respondents)

	Protestant (n = 768)	Catholic (n = 180)	Jewish (n = 12)	None (n = 216)
Prefer private schools	45	42	42	42
Prefer regular public schools	12	14	17	17
Prefer homeschooling	15	11	8	15
Familiar with charter schools	68	71	83	63
Favor charter schools	70	73	75	69
Familiar with virtual schools	33	39	50	42
Favor virtual schools	53	47	42	51
Favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses	54	59	75	61
Favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships	50	54	50	52
Agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships	51	56	50	52
Agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships	51	57	67	47
Familiar with school vouchers	69	66	75	70
Favor school vouchers	62	66	50	64

Age Groups

(expressed by percentage of respondents)

	18-25 (n = 180)	26-35 (n = 228)	36-45 (n = 372)	46-55 (n = 240)	56-65 (n = 96)	Over 65 (n = 156)
Prefer private schools	43	44	48	45	39	37
Prefer regular public schools	9	16	13	10	17	14
Prefer homeschooling	16	13	12	15	19	15
Familiar with charter schools	75	68	63	70	70	71
Favor charter schools	74	65	72	70	72	69
Familiar with virtual schools	34	40	37	34	41	31
Favor virtual schools	45	49	52	52	49	57
Favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses	54	61	58	51	56	54
Favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships	52	48	52	51	53	51
Agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships	49	57	49	52	52	55
Agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships	44	54	49	53	55	51
Familiar with school vouchers	58	78	61	79	76	63
Favor school vouchers	61	63	63	62	64	66

Family Income Groups

(expressed by percentage of respondents)

	Under \$25,000 (n = 108)	\$25,000- \$49,999 (n = 456)	\$50,000- \$74,999 (n = 348)	\$75,000- \$150,000 (n = 216)	Over \$150,000 (n = 72)
Prefer private schools	44	44	46	44	35
Prefer regular public schools	17	11	11	17	17
Prefer homeschooling	13	15	16	10	15
Familiar with charter schools	71	70	69	62	63
Favor charter schools	69	70	74	66	64
Familiar with virtual schools	40	38	34	37	28
Favor virtual schools	50	49	51	55	57
Favor tax credits and deductions for parents to offset their child's schooling expenses	54	57	55	59	46
Favor tax credits for individuals and businesses funding private schools scholarships	56	48	53	52	49
Agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships	47	52	53	52	57
Agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships	52	50	53	49	53
Familiar with school vouchers	78	70	65	67	78
Favor school vouchers	67	64	66	55	60

Demographics

ARE YOU CURRENTLY THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF ANY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN GRADES K-12?

Yes	83%
No	17%

WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION, IF ANY?

Catholic	15%
Jewish	1%
Baptist	9%
Lutheran	10%
Methodist	5%
Other Protestant	40%
Other Religion	2%
None	18%

DO YOUR POLITICAL VIEWS MOST CLOSELY REFLECT THOSE OF A:

Democrat	43%
Libertarian	2%
Republican	33%
Other Party Affiliation	2%
Independent/No Party Affiliation	20%

IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING AGE CATEGORIES DO YOU FALL?

18 - 25	9%
26 - 35	19%
36 - 45	31%
46 - 55	20%
56 - 65	8%
Over 65	13%

IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES DOES YOUR TOTAL FAMILY INCOME FALL?

Under \$25,000	9%
\$25,000-\$49,999	38%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	29%
\$75,000 - \$150,000	18%
Over \$150,000	6%

ARE YOU:

African American	2%
Asian	3%
Hispanic	10%
Native American	2%
White	81%
Other	2%

ARE YOU:

Male	50%
Female	50%



Milton and Rose D. Friedman established the Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice in 1996. We are a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization addressing the Friedmans' long-standing concern about the urgent challenges facing America's elementary and secondary education systems. The foundation's philosophy asserts that the best way to improve the quality of education is to enable all parents to have unfettered free choice of the schools that their children attend. The Friedman Foundation conducts research and outreach projects to educate the general public and to amplify the call for systemic reform through school choice.

Dr. Milton Friedman, Founder

Nobel Laureate and Founder of the Friedman Foundation

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As a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization, we rely solely on the generous support of our donors to continue promoting the Friedman's vision for school choice throughout the country. Please send your tax-deductible gift today and help interject liberty and choice into our education system. Giving parents the freedom to choose the school that works best for their children is our goal, and with your help we can make it happen.



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